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Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho (left), head of the Delegation of the NFL and Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao (right), head of the Delegation of the VNANP, at the May 23, 1960 Consultation Conference which decided the convening of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives

Presidents HUYNH TAN PHAT and NGUYEN HUU THO Thank President HO CHI MINH

Esteemed President,

YOUR message of greeting, full of profound national sentiments to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council to this government, reaching here amidst the exultation occasioned by the brilliant successes of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives, filled the entire South Vietnamese people and all their armed forces and all of us with great joy, and strengthened our determination.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council feel greatly privileged to express on behalf of the 14 million South Vietnamese our profound gratefulness to You, and our unshakable resolve to inflict complete failure on the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, to liberate South Viet Nam, defend North Viet Nam, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam, and achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country, thus actively contributing to the preservation of peace in the world.

May You enjoy good health and a long life!

South Viet Nam, June 20, 1969

Huynh Tan Phat
President of the Provisional
Revolutionary Government of
the Republic of South Viet
Nam

Nguyen Huu Tho
President of the President
of the South Viet Nam NFL
Central Committee, Presi-
dent of the Advisory
Council

Marking the Bankruptcy of U.S. War of Destruction in North Viet Nam

The 2nd Emulation Congress of the DRVN Anti-Aircraft and Air Forces was Held in Hanoi

General VO NGUYEN GIAP Delivered an Important Speech on
That Victory, of Historic Significance, of People's War

See excerpts of the speech on pages 4-5

The Nixon Decision to Pull 25,000 GIs Out of South Viet Nam

Much Ado About Nothing

AS President Nixon was aware that his meeting with traitor Nguyen Van Thieu at Midway would arouse only little interest from public opinion, he made it a point to tone up the event by announcing a decision of his which he hoped would be sensational: 25,000 GIs were to be pulled out of South Viet Nam.

As a matter of fact, he had been for some time now under growing pressure to fulfil his electoral pledge to end the aggressive war in Viet Nam and to bring home the American soldiers sent there to a useless — if not dishonorable — death. The American people are fed up with this venture so costly in terms of human lives and so obstructive to the solution of

many urgent problems facing the United States: inflation, gold hemorrhage, crises, cities, the Black people, to mention only a few.

An inmate of the White House for nearly 6 months, President Nixon had to do something. He therefore chose the moment of his arrival at Midway to make public the famous decision. This affected roughly 4% of the total strength of the U.S. Expeditionary Corps in Viet Nam, not including those troops stationed in Thailand, at Guam or onboard the 7th Fleet war vessels, whose job was directly connected with the Viet Nam war. The move was anything but 'disappointing' as Mr. Averell Harriman, Washington's former

envoy to the Paris Conference, put it.

The move noisily the U.S. propaganda machine trumpets this token of Mr. Nixon's "good will" ("he has opened wide the door to peace"), the higher the feeling runs in American political circles where it is rightly considered that Mr. Nixon's was merely "a psychological move". A wave of protest directed against the U.S. President has been sweeping Congress, carrying along not a few Senators from both parties, including McGovern, McCarthy, Young, Russell, Alden, etc. It has even spread to former officials responsible for the Viet Nam policy, among others M. Clifford, ex-Secretary of Defense, who suggested in the last issue of

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North Viet Nam

On June 26, 1969, an unmanned plane was downed over Haiphong and another in Thanh Hoa province, bringing the total of American aircraft lost in North Viet Nam since August 5, 1964 to: **3,299**

South Viet Nam

Saigon Front from June 16 to 20:

**3000 Enemy Casualties,
300 Military Vehicles
Destroyed,
45 Aircraft Downed**

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OUR PEOPLE'S WAR HAS DEFEATED THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS' WAR OF DESTRUCTION

(Excerpts from a speech delivered by General VO NGUYEN GIAP, C-in-C. of the Viet Nam People's Army, at the Second Emulation Congress of the Anti-Aircraft and Air Forces recently held in Hanoi.)

Victories of a Strategic Significance

FOUR years ago, when their "special war" strategy in South Viet Nam was facing complete bankruptcy, the U.S. imperialists, with the utter obduracy of an international gendarme and counting on their big economic and military potentials, committed the most serious political and strategic mistake in their aggression. To make good their failure in South Viet Nam, they launched a large-scale local war, committed masses of expeditionary troops to an aggression against South Viet Nam, and at the same time started a piratical air and naval war of destruction against North Viet Nam—an independent and sovereign country, a member of the socialist camp.

On the South Viet Nam battlefield, they mounted two successive dry-season counter-offensives which all came to grief. But the heavier their setbacks, the more fanatically they stepped up the aggressive war, developing ever bigger ground, air and naval forces which soon far exceeded the strength originally intended for a local war.

In North Viet Nam, they carried out frenzied raids and continuously escalated the war as their reverses increased, extending their attacks up to the 16th and 20th parallels then to the Northwest, Northeast, and the Viet Nam-China border, and finally to Hanoi, our capital city, and Haiphong, the biggest port city of North Viet Nam.

They mustered in this war quite a big modern air force based in Thailand and aircraft carriers, together with artillery of various types onboard ships of the Seventh Fleet and the infantry forces operating south of the demarcation line.

They flew nearly 10,000 sorties against our beloved North Viet Nam, using more than one million tons of bombs and shells. They tried all kinds of hardware in their arsenal

such as bombs of all sizes, steel-pellet bombs, napalm and magnetic bombs and all the other most up-to-date and murderous weapons short of nuclear engines.

The U.S. imperialists thought that with their modern air and naval forces and the huge amount of bombs and shells which they believed nothing could resist, they could easily reach their strategic goals and finally subdue our people and bring to fruition their scheme of neo-colonialist aggression.

But the U.S. imperialists were grossly mistaken. They thought that our determination would be shaken within a few weeks and our people would give in. But eventual occurrences fell far short of their expectations.

The fiercer their strikes, the deeper the Vietnamese people's hatred for the U.S. aggressors and the firmer the determination of our entire army and people to defeat them. True, the U.S. aggressors had made careful and comprehensive calculations, banking heavily on the effectiveness of their modern armory. However, there was one hard reality they had failed to take into account, that is: the Vietnamese people are a heroic people who have done time immemorial ever bated to any aggressor and who have in less than three decades past defeated Japanese fascism and French imperialism one after the other, and are now stubbornly fighting and keeping in check the U.S. imperialist aggression.

The U.S. imperialists believed that with the force of bombs and shells, they could within a short period of time destroy all our land and water communication, completely sever North from South Viet Nam and realize their dark design of preventing the North Viet Nam people from fulfilling their sacred duty to their Southern kith-and-kin. But realities have completely baffled their plans. The more they intensified raids, the

warmer the militant solidarity between the North and the South and the closer the North Vietnamese people stood by their beloved compatriots of the South and the more zealously they fulfilled their duty as the great rear toward the great front. The Vietnamese Fatherland is one, the Vietnamese people are one and no force can drive them apart.

In the "All-for-defeating-U.S.-aggression" and "Nothing-is-more-precious-than-independence-and-freedom" spirit, the North Vietnamese people have constantly turned their thoughts towards their Southern kith-and-kin, and have discharged with merit their sacred duty toward the liberation cause in the other half of their beloved country.

The U.S. imperialists expected that with the formidable destructive power of their modern air and naval forces, they could promptly bring our people's economic and cultural life to a standstill and cause serious damage to our national defence potential and socialist construction. But what happened disappointed their hopes. In the flame of war and in the flush of its victory over the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction, North Viet Nam grew ever steadier and stronger and became as hard as iron. Agricultural and industrial production has remained stable and have even developed in some respects. Communications and transport keep rolling. Cultural, educational and medical activities have increased. The national defence forces have consolidated and grown by leaps and bounds. Even in war time, the people's life has continued unperturbed and the army's needs have been adequately met. The moral and political unity of our entire people has become stronger than ever before. With the above marvelous achievements in the fighting and production, the socialist regime has unmistakably proved its overwhelming superiority and great vitality. North Viet Nam has brought into full play its role as the base of revolution for the whole country.

and as the great rear area of the great front.

In combat, North Viet Nam has grown sturdier and stronger than ever before and has really become a steel rampart. This is a mighty tale of pride in. Friends at large who visited North Viet Nam could not help admiring the irrepressible vitality of our nation and the miraculous revolutionary optimism of our people. Such a nation, such a people, in the socialist regime, will definitely outlast any enemy.

The main goal of the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction against North Viet Nam was to effectively co-ordinate actions with their expeditionary troops on the South Viet Nam battlefield and realize their aggressive design there.

After years of the U.S. intensified aggressive war in both parts of Viet Nam, big changes have occurred in the South Viet Nam situation. The more the U.S. imperialists stepped up their aggressive war, the heavier failures they brought upon themselves. The more our people persisted in their resistance, the greater their victories. Especially since early 1968, when the puppet army and administration—in the "special war"—and having failed miserably

selves from their predicament in South Viet Nam, they met with bitter setbacks in both parts of Viet Nam. On the South Viet Nam battlefield, the heroic people and Liberation Army inflicted reverse after reverse upon 1.2 million troops of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. This marvelous exploit constituted a body blow at the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and a very important contribution to defeating their war of destruction in North Viet Nam. The aggressors were driven to unconditionally cease their bombardments in North Viet Nam. It was the failure not only of the war of destruction itself but also of an important part of the local war strategy and of this strategy itself. It is safe to say that the U.S. imperialists have now tacitly admitted the bankruptcy of their local war strategy and are forced to consider an "honorable" settlement of the war and "de-Americanizing" the war. Is "de-Americanizing" a new maneuver? The U.S. imperialists definitely have not forgotten that they had once used non-American forces in this case. The puppet army and administration—in the "special war"—and having failed miserably

they had to make, out of passiveness, the decision to "Americanize" the war.

Now that the local war has gone bankrupt, they hope to turn the tide by returning to the old trick of "de-Americanizing" and "de-Vietnamizing" the war. Both the U.S. and puppet forces have failed to gain a position of strength and have sustained more setbacks in the process. Yet they now want to put in effect a plan for a "phased withdrawal" of U.S. troops, with a view to replacing them by puppet troops and securing a position of strength. It is clear that they are heading for greater troubles in their losing position.

Our people are determined to continue foiling all their new schemes and keep up our resistance till final victory. And developing the valiant spirit and cleverness of the Vietnamese people for national salvation—the highest in our nation's history against foreign aggression—will dash to the ground the myth of U.S. invincible military and economic strength. The people's war of the Vietnamese people is beating U.S. aggression to complete and complete the neo-colonialist aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists.

All Our Victories Are Due to the Correct Line of Our Party

ALL the great victories of our people originated from the correct revolutionary and military line of our Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh.

Our Party has laid down the revolutionary line by correctly and creatively applying the Mao-Leninist line to the concrete conditions of the revolution and of the revolutionary war in our country.

That is the line of "pushing forward the socialist revolution in the North and the people's national democratic revolution in the South at the same time to achieve national reunification on the basis of independence, democracy, to build a peaceful, democratic, prosperous and strong Viet Nam, thereby contributing effectively to the strengthening of the socialist camp and to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world."

That is the line of the revolutionary war in a medium-sized country with not a large population but carried out by a heroic people who possess a time-honored tradition of building and defending the country, who have stood up time and again to fight and defeat enemies many times stronger than themselves economically and militarily for the sake of independence, freedom and socialism.

This line, imbued with the revolutionary thoroughness of the working class, is the application of the offensive strategy in the concrete conditions of the present era, with a constant determination to attack the enemy forces, repel them step by step, smash them part by part, and proceed toward complete crisis for them, until they are forced to accept the final victory for the revolution. That line gives full play to the ardent patriotism of our people, and at the same time, it expresses genuine proletarian internationalism. Our Party has always upheld the spirit of self-reliance and self-support.

Our own strategy, mainly and highly valuing the devoted assistance of the brother countries, and the sympathy and support of the progressive mankind, that line is a concentrated expression of our Party's spirit of independence and sovereignty and stems from its

sense of political responsibility toward the revolutionary cause of our people and nation.

The fundamental point of our Party's line of revolutionary war is this: **the entire people are the aggressors, the whole country combats the aggressors, with the people's armed forces as the main force.** This line enables the entire people to resist aggression, relying on the people's war which has developed to a very high level and with unmatched courage and creativeness, our Party has grasped firmly the rule of the revolutionary war in Viet Nam, thus creating a completely new type of revolutionary war.

Deeply confident in the people's invincible strength, and indomitable in face of U.S.-imperialism—an enemy with big military and political potentials, utterly brutal and perfidious—our Party has always seen through the nature and scheme of the enemy, from his general strategic manoeuvres to his political intrigues and concrete tactics, accurately appraised their strong and weak points, their unsolvable contradictions and unmountable difficulties and has made a people's war of passive defence, the neo-colonialist aggressive war of U.S. imperialism.

In their aggressive war in Viet Nam, all strategic schemes of neo colonialism have been foiled one after another by the fierce offensives of the "people's war." Having failed in their "special war," the U.S. imperialists have launched, out of passiveness, the war of destruction in North Viet Nam. As a result of their setbacks they had to escalate the war and also because of their losses they had to de-escalate their war of destruction in North Viet Nam. The more reckless they were, the heavier defeats sustained. They made more frenzied efforts only to sustain more ignominious disasters. They courted more humiliating setbacks as they obstinately escalated the war. That is the road that is inevitably leading them to complete defeat. The revolutionary process having the character of a law in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war.

Our military line in the people's war against the neo-colonialist aggressive

war of the U.S. imperialists had these striking characteristics:

The spirit of sustained, resolute and all-round offensive against the enemy. To attack the enemy with all our resources, the valiant spirit and cleverness of the Vietnamese people who have reached a high level of political consciousness and have achieved a great identity of views, vigorously develop the efficiency of all kinds of weapons and armaments, use all forms of guerrilla and "combat" methods and attack the enemy everywhere and at anytime. To actively attack and wipe out the enemy while striving to preserve and develop our own forces so that as we fight, our forces become stronger and our successes more substantial.

The capability to meet successfully a big force with a small force, the courage to confront and defeat the enemy's modern weapons with weapons in most cases not sophisticated. To fight an enemy much bigger in number and equipped with modern weapons, imbued with such a spirit and devising unique fighting tactics, our people and armed forces always hold the initiative of offensive actions against the enemy biting him devastatingly from a position of strength.

Such are the new developments in our Party's line of revolutionary war and art of conducting war. The mapping out and development of their line has been a great achievement in the application of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism concerning the war and armed forces to the concrete conditions of our country. Our people have promoted to a higher level the tradition of indomitable heroism, tenacity and combat skill of a people who has defeated many powerful aggressor armies in the course of thousands of years of history.

The soundness of the revolutionary and military line of our Party has been demonstrated by the successes recorded on the battlefield. They are precisely the source of our invincible strength and all our victories.

The Viet Nam military science is an

advanced one which has defeated and is defeating the strategies and tactics of war of aggression of imperialism and the imperialist thought of the U.S. imperialists though formidable are on the way at the present time.

In the revolutionary struggle of our people for independence, reunification and socialism, the Viet Nam military science has brought into full play its great effectiveness and proved its absolute superiority over the military thought of the imperialists, and fully proved its tremendous combativeness and invincible strength.

The ultimate defeat of the U.S. imperialists is a foregone conclusion. The longer they drag out the war, the heavier their setbacks will become. But they are very obstinate and still refuse to give up their aggressive designs upon our country.

Though they talk about an "honorable" settlement of the war, they are in fact feverishly pursuing the war of aggression and trying to solve the problem by "de-Americanizing" step by step the war while continuing their attempt to impose neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam and prolong the partition of our country. In their passive and defensive posture and serious stalemate, they are trying to reinforce their defences, frantically shore up in the crumbling puppet army, rally the puppet forces and breathe life into them in an effort to bolster up the Thieu-Kieu administration, the puppet clique of traitors. At the same time, they are increasing the use of U.S. bombs, shells and toxic chemicals to devastate our liberated zone, launching repeated military operations and stepping up the so-called "accelerated pacification" program to repress, persecute and massacre our compatriots. The U.S. imperialists still nurture the illusion they have pressed as they see, they can still check the advance of the South Viet Nam armed forces and people who are destined to the complete victory of our invincible strength and all our victories.

(Continued page 7)



The sad plight of a U.S. Thunderchief superjet
(Photo taken in 1967 in Vinh Phou province, north of Hanoi)



The U.S. imperialists attacked the North in the hope of extracting them



An A-1 unit

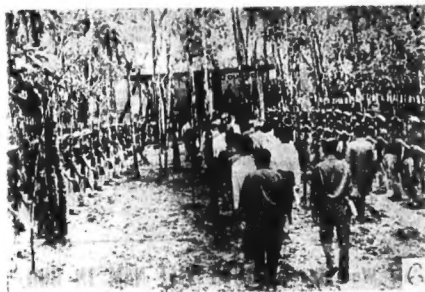
GLIMPSES OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES



The Congress Presidium



The Provisional Revolutionary Government appears before the Congress



Outside view of the Meeting Hall.



Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh (left), Deputy C-in-C of the PLAF, chatting with delegates of Saigon industrialists and tradesmen

Revolutionary People's Committees set up in 30 provinces and 4 towns (as reported by Gioi Phong Press Agency up to June 24, 1969):

- 1) Quang Tri
- 2) Thua Thien
- 3) Quang Nam
- 4) Quang Yua (Tam Ky)
- 5) Quang Ngai
- 6) Binh Dinh
- 7) Phu Yen
- 8) Khanh Hoa (Nha Trang)
- 9) Kontum
- 10) Pleiku (Gia Lai)
- 11) Phu Hoa (Chau Hoa)
- 12) Dac Lac (Duan Me Thua)
- 13) Ninh Thuan (Phan Rang)
- 14) Binh Thuan (Phan Thiet)
- 15) Quang Duc
- 16) Tuyen Duc
- 17) Lam Dong
- 18) Phuoc Long
- 19) Binh Long
- 20) Tay Ninh
- 21) Binh Duong (Thu Dau Mot)
- 22) Hau Nghia (South Long An)
- 23) Long An (South Long An)
- 24) Kien Tuong
- 25) Kien Phong
- 26) Dinh Tuong (My Tho)
- 27) Kien Hoa (Ben Tre)
- 28) Phong Dinh (Can Tho)
- 29) Kien Giang (Rach Gia)
- 30) An Xuyen (Ca Mau)

